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MAIN BRITISH ARMY FORCE FLEEING FROM BURMA INTO INDIA SMASHED

DIRECTORS COUNCIL TO BECOME HIGHEST DELIBERATIVE ORGAN WITHIN IMPERIAL RULE AID BODY

Lieutenant-General Ando Outlines Basis of Organization

TO STUDY PROPOSALS

Council to Determine Order of Business of Diet to Be Formed Immediately

The Directors Council of the reorganized Imperial Rule Assistance Association should be organized and managed so as to function as the highest deliberative organ of the Association both in name and fact, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-president of the Association, declared Saturday evening in an interview with the press, according to Domei.

The Vice-President at the same time voiced his firm determination to expend his utmost efforts for the control and smooth development of various political groups which have been incorporated into the newly-formed organization.

Lieutenant-General Ando declared, "It is desirable that the Directors Council should be organized and managed so as to function as the highest deliberative organ of the Association both in name and fact. Best efforts must be made for the realization of a full and ideal working of the National Cooperative Council and for the strengthening of local branches of the Association."

He continued, "Special consideration must be given to the maintenance of intimate relations between the Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and to the training and discipline of the members of the Japan Youth Organization."

Study to Be Made

Concrete measures concerning the future working policy and function of the reformed Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be discussed in a daily conference by its leaders under Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President, starting from today. The Association will maintain close connections with the newly-organized Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

The latter Association will be formally organized at its initial general meeting on May 20. Its exclusive organization looking after the business in the Imperial Diet is likely to be established about May 22 on approval of an executive committee of the Association to be established on the day of its general meeting.

When this organization is established, it is expected that a Diet Proceeding Deliberative Council, the name tentatively fixed, will be organized by this organization, composed of President and Vice-President of the House of Peers, Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives and Chief Secretaries of both Houses. The proposed Deliberative Council will decide on the order of the day, business proceedings, selection of interpellators and other important affairs and, after approval of the Rule Aid Diet Members' League, will work out the Diet business smoothly and quickly.

JAPANESE ARMY RETURNS NINE PLANTS TO OWNERS

Establishments to Make New Start Under Joint Sino-Japanese Management

The ceremony marking the formal release of nine plants in Shantung Province, China, from Japanese military management to the control of their legal owners was held at the headquarters of a Japanese Army detachment at Tsinan, Shantung Province, the Asahi Shimbun reported from Tsinan yesterday, according to Domei.

The return of the plants was based on the proclamation issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in North China on March 18, 1940, the reports said, adding that the returned plants will make a new start under joint Sino-Japanese management.

Funeral Services Of Count Kaneko To Be Held May 20

Funeral services of Count Kentaro Kaneko, distinguished Privy Councillor, who passed away Saturday, will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it was decided Sunday. Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, will be chairman of the funeral committee. After the services are over, friends and relatives of the deceased will file past the coffin to pay their respects to the venerable personage who had dedicated his whole life to the development of the nation.

INTERNAL DISCORD WORRIES CHUNGKING

Influential Figures in Regime Advocate Peace With Japanese Government

NO HOPE FOR ALLIED AID

Immense Anxiety Entertained By Leaders as Communist Movement Gains Ground

A large split among leaders and influential persons of the Chungking regime in regard to continuing the present conflict with Japan is causing considerable uneasiness among the people and turmoil among political circles in Chungking, reports a Yomiuri dispatch from Rangoon, according to Domei.

In view of the fact that Chungking has been completely isolated from any outside aid due to the smashing victories of the Japanese Forces in Burma and Yunnan Province, strong opinion is again being voiced among influential circles in Chungking to negotiate peace with Japan, the dispatch says.

In opposition to this group of peace-seekers, the dispatch continues, there is another party which advocates continued resistance against Japan by opening up another supply route to India, and rely completely upon Anglo-American aid.

There is yet another group advocating cooperation with Soviet Russia which increased the complication of the internal turmoil of Chungking, the dispatch says.

This group, the Yomiuri continues, asserts that Chungking should abandon all hope of receiving aid from Britain and America in view of the fact that these countries have so far been unable to do anything to aid Chungking, and that now the possibility has been entirely lost for any assistance in the future.

In addition to these conflicting opinions, the dispatch says, the Chinese Communist movement is steadily becoming influential in the Chungking regime, causing immense anxiety among the Chungking leaders.

In view of the circumstances, it is most probable that the fall of Chungking will come from internal collapse and internal upheaval, if not from annihilation of an isolated army by the Japanese Forces, the dispatch concludes.

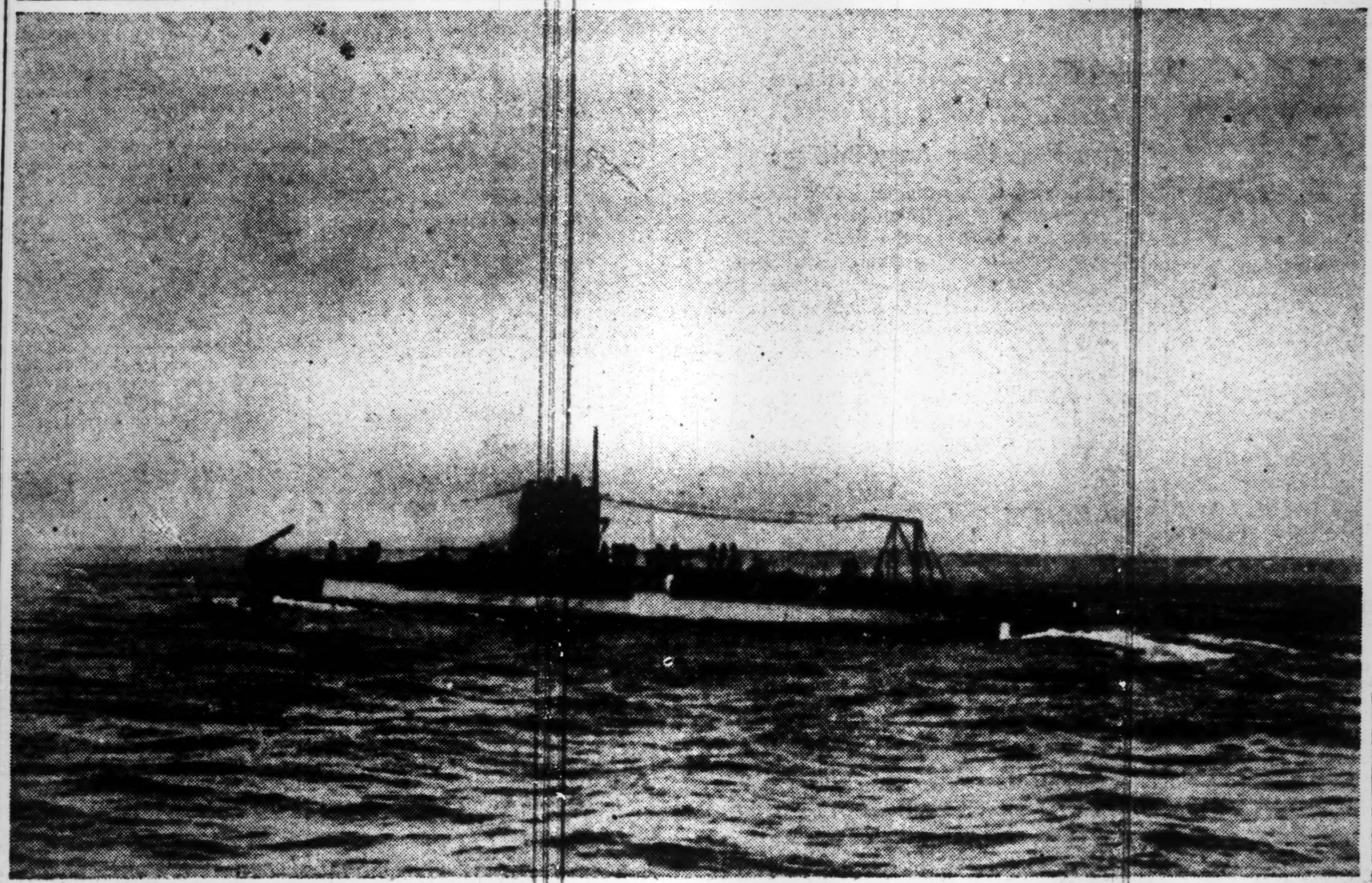
TAXES TO BE LOWERED

Reduction to Apply to Newly-Floated Bonds

The Ministry of Finance is expected to announce today the alleviation of the corporation tax for juridical persons who have purchased valuable securities with their reserve funds, states Domei.

The present tax reduction, which will be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the Extraordinary Taxation Law, will affect newly-floated bonds and debentures, the payment of whose principle and interest is guaranteed by the Government, as well as debentures of juridical persons established according to special ordinances issued with similar governmental guarantee.

Keeping Indian Ocean Clear



The enemy shipping sunk by Japanese submarines from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to May 10 totaled 65 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 440,000 tons. Of this total, the formidable undersea craft of the Japanese Navy have sunk more than 246,300 tons in the Indian Ocean alone. Swift and bold, these craft are always in the midst of any large-scale naval attacks. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

U.S. COASTAL TRADE PARALYZED BY WAR

Sinking of Freighters, Tankers Cripple Maritime Transportation System

Domei

BERLIN, May 15.—Traffic and communication systems in the United States were thrown into confusion by a series of sinkings of freighters, oil-tankers, merchantmen and consequent shortage of shipping space, a report from American sources disclosed today.

Various factories in the United States can no longer work at full capacity because of serious hitches in the transportation of iron ore and other vital war-materials, the same message also disclosed.

The hitches in the land and maritime transportation systems have crippled the smooth distribution of corn and other foodstuffs despite U.S. Government's claims of unprecedentedly good harvest in the country and the uneven distribution of daily foodstuffs is now deemed to become an acute social problem, it was further stated.

Strict control on gasoline distribution is also paralyzing the daily life of Americans who have so far been accustomed to live extravagantly, the message concluded.

Oil Supply Low

Domei

Reflecting a dearth of petroleum products in Canada, Clarence Decatur Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, yesterday announced a reduction in the distribution of petroleum products in three Canadian coastal provinces by 60 per cent, the Asahi reported this evening from Stockholm, quoting a Reuter dispatch from Ottawa, according to Domei.

REACH AUSTRALIAN PORT

Sailors Injured in Coral Battle Taken To Hospitals

The first group of British and American sailors who were wounded in the course of the Battle of the Coral Sea when the Anglo-American combined fleet received a crushing defeat by the Japanese navy recently arrived in a certain port in Australia, the Asahi reported from Buenos Aires quoting a Sydney dispatch, according to Domei.

The report said that the injured sailors were immediately sent to local hospitals.

Death-Defying Actions of Japanese U-Boats During Raid Off Coast of Ceylon Recounted

The vast Indian Ocean surrounding India, Australia, Burma, and the Federated Malay States, was once upon a time called the lake of the British Empire. However, the day is nearing when this vast body of waters will be included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In concert with the battleships and the air squadrons that attacked enemy ships off Ceylon, a submarine took a great role as the "eyes of the Indian Ocean." How it had to remain under water for 10 long days to dodge the strict patrol of the enemy and how the great attack off Ceylon was made are reported by Asahi correspondents from an undesignated base, as was revealed by a member of the submarine crew.

"We left a certain base and sped northwest for days reaching a spot so many miles off Trincomalee in western Ceylon on April 30.

"Through our periscope we could see the battleships and merchant ships that were docked in the naval port.

"'Just wait. We'll show them.' We grasped each other's hand under the dim light of our submarine.

"However, patrol ships kept strict guard near the port. We kept ourselves under water during the day and reconnoitered the enemy port at night.

"It was the morning of the third day. We advanced a little further and neared the shore when we were discovered by the patrol ship. The confused warnings sent by the ship to the merchant ships and battleships soon came through our receiver.

"It was a simple matter to attack it now but we had a more important duty to fulfill.

"The enemy, in consternation, came toward us in full force. Five or six hours passed but it showed no signs of loosening its watch.

"On May 4, enemy scouting and bombing planes came on patrol and forced us to sink deep into the water.

"The patrol was continued even through the night. On the following morning a number of airplanes were reflected upon our periscope. They were Japanese planes! The attack had been launched upon Ceylon by our Sea Eagles.

"In this air attack all enemy military equipments in Colombo were destroyed, together with the 60 aircraft that clashed with our Sea Eagles. Moreover, the cruisers, Cornwall and Dorsetshire, were destroyed completely.

"On the following May 6, the Japanese fleet that blockaded Bengal Bay crippled the squadron of enemy merchant ships that were running desperately in the offings of Calcutta, Cocanada, and Madras, and thus destroyed completely the enemy trade route.

"At 10 a.m. of May 7, as we came to the surface, a large armed merchant ship came heading toward us. There couldn't be a better prey. Down we went under water and awaited for it. It came nearer. Out sped the torpedo. The marksmanship was perfect. In a few minutes the miserable sight of the sinking ship was reflected upon the periscope.

"The morning of May 9 dawned upon us. The waters off Trincomalee were as calm and still as ever. The day had come for us to fulfill our duty. We waited for the time when we could finally execute

(Continued on Page 3)

F.D.R.'S SPECIAL EMISSARY LEAVES NEW DELHI FOR U.S.

Louis Johnson Indicates Purpose of Return Is to Confer With President

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—Stating to the press that he intended to return to India shortly, Louis Johnson, special emissary of President Roosevelt to India, left New Delhi for the United States today by plane, according to a dispatch received here from New Delhi today.

Mr. Johnson stated before leaving the Indian capital that the purpose of his return to the United States was to confer with President Roosevelt on current problems pertaining to India, and he intended to return to India shortly.

MOBILE POLICE FORCES SET UP IN UNITED STATES

Battalions to Maintain Peace in Country and Cope With Fifth Column Activity

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—The United States Army Department has organized 57 heavily armed mobile police battalions to cope with any emergency which may occur at home, it was announced by the U.S. Army Department today, according to a Havas dispatch from Washington received here today.

One battalion consists of 650 men, and the force is to get into action in the case of riots, floods or large fires as well as to cope with any fifth column activity, the dispatch said.

GERMANS DESTROY 180 SOVIET TANKS

Crushing Blows Inflicted on Stalin's Forces by Reich in Kerch Peninsula

Domei

BERLIN, May 16.—An aggregate 180 tanks so far have been lost by the Soviets in the Kharkov sector where the German forces have crushed Soviet resistance after hard fighting, the German High Command announced today.

German forces, which had dealt smashing reverses to the Soviets on the Kerch Peninsula, assumed control of the city and harbor of Kerch yesterday after overcoming stubborn Soviet resistance.

During intensive battle waged in the forests of the Lapland sector, parts of powerful Soviet columns were annihilated by the combined German-Finnish forces, the communique said.

In the Murmansk area, German forces were said to have frustrated Soviet attempts to outflank the Germans by repulsing frequent onsets by the Soviet Army.

An enemy's transport of 8,000 tons has been sunk by German aircraft in the Bay of Kola, while another merchantman has been disabled, the announcement stated.

In the Mediterranean and other areas, the German air and naval forces are continuing successful operations against the enemy, the communique disclosed.

Domei

ROME, May 15.—The Italian navy has sunk a total of 65 enemy submarines in Mediterranean waters since Italy's participation in the war, the High Command announced today.

During the period from November, 1940, to April, this year, Italian and German air forces brought down 1,424 British planes in the Mediterranean area, the announcement added.

INAUGURAL MEET HELD

Indian Independence League Formed In Macao

The inaugural ceremony of the Macao branch of the India Independence League was held in the Portuguese city May 10, with 390 members of the League attending, the Nichi Nichi reported from Canton Saturday, according to Domei.

The new branch will act in concert with the Canton, Hongkong and Tokyo branches of the League, it was said.

2,000 Enemy Motor Cars, 113 Tanks Captured by Japanese Units

TROOPS TAKE KATHA

Japanese Army Forces operating on the steep and mountainous district on the Indo-Burmese border have successfully crushed the main British army forces numbering about 20,000 in the vicinity of Kalewa and are continuing to mop up the remnant soldiers, according to a communique of the Imperial Headquarters issued at 3:30 p.m. on Sunday. The communique reads:

"Japanese Army Forces now operating over the Indo-Burmese border on May 13 crushed the main British Forces numbering about 20,000 near Kalewa. The mopping-up operation is going on against the fugitive enemy soldiers. The results achieved follow:

"Dead bodies left behind: 1,200

"Spoils:

"(1) Motor vehicles 2,000

"(2) Tanks 113

"(3) Guns 421

"(4) Firearms 722

"Note: Kalewa is situated about 250 kilometers northwest of Mandalay and is on the west bank of the Chindwin River. It is a key point on the mountainous road leading to India."

BRITISH RETREAT INTO INDIA DESCRIBED

The miserable flight of the American and British soldiers on elephants and donkeys reminded one of the retreat of Hannibal and of Moses, from Egypt, reported William Mundy, an English war correspondent, according to a Stockholm despatch, states the Miyako.

"The American and British soldiers joined the many thousand refugees and crowded the muddy road as they fled on elephants and donkeys from the rapidly advancing Japanese forces," the British correspondent reportedly stated.

"This pitiful sight reminded me of Hannibal's retreat and of Moses' exodus from Egypt.

"The Japanese operations in northern Burma have accomplished remarkable results that will be remembered forever in military history.

"The undaunting surprise attack and the efficient use of the mechanized units must have enabled the Japanese Army to close its first chapter in the history of its operation in Burma.

"When the troops under Lieutenant-General Alexander finally made their way into India, the soldiers, weak and exhausted, made a pitiful picture in their ragged uniforms.

"These soldiers were in unison in their praise for the superiority of the Japanese Army in jungle warfare. The Japanese Army, they said, would pounce upon the British artillery base from a totally unexpected point.

"All of the British soldiers that fled into India were either suffering from fever or severe wounds," the British correspondent related, admitting frankly the superiority of the Imperial Army and revealing the shameful defeat of the British.

ENEMY LEAVES 5,935 DEAD IN BURMA

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON NORTH BURMA FRONT, May 16.—A total of 5,935 war dead so far have been left behind on the battlefield by the defeated enemy while 1,895 prisoners have been taken by the Japanese as a result of their rapid drives on the Northern Burmese front, field dispatches reaching here today disclosed.

The Japanese Forces, including the Arinobu, Sagota, Kawanishi, Tokushige and other units, encountered enemy forces aggregating 32,350 strong and seized a great amount of war trophies, including 63 tanks, 47 armored cars, 149 cannons of various kinds, 1,265 cars and trucks, 184 heavy and light machine-guns and revolvers and 3,090 rifles.

JAPANESE TROOPS OCCUPY KATHA

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA FRONT, May 17.—Pursuing remnants of the British-Chungking combined troops, the vanguard of the Japanese Forces on May 15 completely occupied Katha, a strategic point in Burma situated 200 kilometers north of Mandalay, according to a field dispatch reaching here today.

The Japanese troops are further attacking the British-Chungking forces in the vicinity of Katha, the report added.

YUNNAN FORCES LOSE FIGHTING SPIRIT

With the decisive defeat of Chungking troops in Burma, Yunnan troops under General Lung Yun, Chairman of Yunnan Province, have entirely lost their fighting spirit against the Japanese troops which are storming deeper into Yunnan Province, states a Yomiuri dispatch from Rangoon, according to Domei.

Meantime, several leaders of the Yunnan troops, realizing the futility of resisting Japan, are strongly requesting General Lung Yun to effect peace with Japan, the Yomiuri report added.

Mitsui Reopens Branch

Following the reopening of the Surabaya branches of the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of South China, the Surabaya branch of the Mitsui Bank also will be reopened on Wednesday, the Japanese Military Administration in Java has announced, according to Nichi Nichi reports from Batavia, according to Domei.

Noted Journalist Dies

Yoshio Hasegawa, chairman of the board of directors of the Shin-Hakodate, a new daily following the merger of newspapers in Hakodate, died of illness at his Tokyo home Saturday. He was 72 years old. He used to be president and editor of the Hakodate Shimbun, now defunct, for many years. He was father of the late Itsuma Maki, noted novelist.

MEGERLE ANALYZES BRITAIN'S DOWNFALL

Failed to See Change of Time—Lost Common Sense Completely

Special

BERLIN.——In the peace following the first World War, France by order o: Britain had taken over the task of controlling the split-up European continent, writes Karl Megerle in the Berliner Boersenzeitung. To this end Europe had been brought into a state in which by a cunning system of tensions and countertensions the decision was always to rest with France.

This was an absolutely negative structure, for in the long run there is no rule without responsibility. Police methods could not control Europe in the long run. A genuine feeling of responsibility was required in addition, together with a just balancing of natural interests and forces.

France Finally Collapsed

Subsequent developments showed that France's shoulders were too narrow to take over such a responsibility. This task, to which France was not equal due to her lack of vitality, caused her collapse when healthy counter-forces rose against the police-regime of Versailles.

In his speech before the German Reichstag the Fuehrer arrived at a similar conclusion regarding Britain. Placed between Europe and the Empire, Britain had to decide one day whether she still felt equal to both tasks, or whether she would have to take up a new position. She had—as the Fuehrer said—"pledged herself to a political doctrine," which believed to recognize in a splitting up of the Continent the first prerequisite for the prosperity and augmentation of the British Empire.

On this political doctrine Britain has lived a long time and profited by it. In the first stage she was able to profit by the already existing European split-up and disunity because only a minimum of force was required to make use of them, and while the European peoples, for dynastic, religious, and later on nationalistic reasons, were mutually lacerating themselves, she had had the chance of conquering the world. In her second stage she deliberately tried to maintain the civil war state of affairs in Europe, and to dedicate her chief efforts to the preservation and expansion of her Empire.

However, as for any world-political recipe, so also for this one the moment was bound to come when it could no longer function because the prerequisite conditions were beginning to wane. This became evident already during the first World War. At that time Britain for the first time had to employ her entire national strength in order to maintain Europe in the state of disunity desired by her. For this policy she had to pay with an immense loss of blood and a weakening of her world position which ought to have warned her.

Time Was Changing

However, slow of thought, ultraconservative in her ideas she could not disengage herself from this line and realize that the times of "European balance of power" were a thing of the past. What in past centuries she had been able to manage through her own strength, namely to manipulate and control European affairs, was beyond her power already in the first World War. Already then she had to mobilize foreign assistance in the hope, it is true, that after the war had been won she would be able once more to subordinate these forces to her own policy.

Soon, however, it became evident that she could no longer get rid of the spirits which she had conjured up. The United States, independent of Britain and unassailable from either side, the Russian colossus, as well as the tremendous rise of the Japanese Empire on one hand, and the renascence of Germany and Italy on the other, rendered the maintenance of the European and world-political balance of power in Britain's favor illusory already at that time.

In order to keep revolutionary Europe at bay and further to secure the Empire, in the lap of which the centrifugal forces became ever more active, and the periphery of which was weighted down by the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan, a display of power was required which the 45 million Britons of the mother country for political and moral reasons were no longer equal to.

Britain had to chose: "This conglomeration could not be maintained in the long run against Europe, but at the most jointly with Europe." More and more it became evident that already the first World War was a Pyrrhic victory for Britain and was bound to become the starting point for future defeats.

Still another element had to be added: The British generation which grew up during and after the World War was neither able to make up for the loss of blood, nor to generate moral vitality. A general tiredness and scepsis was all that was left. While in former days ever new throngs of emigrants, of economic and cultural pioneers went out into the Empire in order to fill the empty spaces and to link them up with the mother country, this stream of energy ceased completely in the years between the first and second world wars.

The British people lost its Empire-consciousness. Despite great misery, the unemployed, and despite enticing tasks the youth of the leading classes could no longer be induced to populate and render submissive the world which good fortune had so graciously bestowed upon them.

One preferred to live comfortably on the dole, and the other a life of plentitude and luxury at home. Only little use was made of emigration plans and ample funds made available by the Government, and in the years between 1935 to 1938 more people of British descent were drifting back to the mother country than went out into the Empire.

The dominions on their part placed ever greater obstacles in the way of immigration from the mother country. These moral and racial manifestations of exhaustion could not be overcome by any striving for political power, nor by administrative measures or blind clinging to superannuated traditions.

While in this state, Britain was faced by the decisive question whether she wanted to maintain her old claim to control Europe, or whether she should turn with all the means at her disposal to the preservation and development of her Empire. Those responsible, who physically and intellectually were suffering too much of senile decay to make any new decisions, were of the belief to be able to master both tasks and to enforce their imperialistic will in a new World War.

True, during the first years after the World War many voices could be heard in Britain which—at least as far as Central and Eastern Europe were concerned rejected any engagement on the part of Britain out of the feeling that the main efforts should be directed toward the Empire. However, already the meddling with the Austrian question, Sir Walter Runciman's dispatch to Prague, and finally the war in Poland went to show that their own conscience had been lulled and that one was steering with full sails into adventure.

More youthful men in Britain, gifted with more common sense would have been able to recognize from the situation resulting from the renascence of the Reich and of Italy, how fundamentally the prerequisites of British policy toward the Continent had changed. Moreover Italy and the Reich had done everything to further such a realization.

Every Briton had a chance to become acquainted with the Fuehrer's views concerning German-British relations. The naval agreement and the numerous possibilities of arriving at an understanding, which the Fuehrer had kept open to Britain from 1933 to 1939, were golden bridges on which Britain could have retreated from an untenable position on the Continent toward her true interests without losing any substance.

Common Sense Cost

However, the hatred incited by Jewish elements, the distorted picture of National Socialist Germany which one made for oneself, and the blind faith in ancient tradition proved stronger than mere common sense. The die deciding in favor of war had already been cast in Britain when Chamberlain went to Berchtesgaden, Godesberg, and Munich in order to secure for Britain on the outside a moral plus. Everything was only meant to gain time in order to increase their own armaments, to build up the coalition which once more was to crush Germany and Italy, and to prepare the economic warfare.

Britain had decided against Europe, and thereby against her own Empire. Still twice more, after the Polish and after the French campaign the Fuehrer stretched out his hand toward Britain. However, fate itself seemed to have decided concerning the British Empire and to have struck with blindness those whom it wanted to destroy.

For now Britain was compelled to secure other and stronger forces for her salvation. She entered an alliance with the Soviet Union and the United States, and driven by stupidity and blindness drew also the mighty Japanese Empire into the war. If Britain until then had already been engaged beyond her strength in Europe, now the crisis of the Empire manifested itself in full force.

For the first time in its history an incursion into the bastions of the Empire took place from the periphery. Like a flash it revealed the entire weakness of the Empire situation. In the shortest space of time one key position after the other was lost in East Asia and the Pacific. For the sake of a superannuated European policy one had neglected the Empire and yet believed together with Roosevelt to be able to challenge and threaten a world Power like Japan, which—just as the Axis Powers—was ready to come to a peaceful understanding with Britain.

A future generation will forever blame Churchill and his advisers for the catastrophe of a frustrated world policy and erroneous strategy which gave the war its decisive turn. Britain will not be able to correct this wrong decision. The strength which in former wars flowed into her from an Empire which was still intact in order to be employed in Europe, is now no longer available. Rather is the mother country now confronted with desperate cries for help from the Empire which it cannot fulfil.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Prince Takamatsu to Visit Manchoukuo

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, younger brother of His Majesty the Emperor, will leave shortly for Manchoukuo, according to an announcement of the Imperial Household Department last week. The visit will be for the purpose of presenting felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

Nation Honors Press Corps Heroes

The nation last week paid tribute to the memory of 65 members of the press corps who lost their lives while serving with the Imperial Army and Navy. The number included newspaper correspondents, news agency correspondents, newsreel cameramen, and radio broadcasters attached to the Forces in the field. Premier General Hideki Tojo in his capacity as War Minister and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada delivered memorial addresses at the service which was held in the Hibiya Municipal Hall.

Philippines Surrender Completed

Following the fall of Corregidor, Major-General William F. Sharp, commanding the Filipino and American troops throughout Mindanao and the Visayan islands, surrendered with his forces unconditionally to the Japanese Army. The surrender came at least in part as the consequence of the advice of Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainwright, who, after his capture at Corregidor, realized the futility of further resistance and advised all Filipino and American troops throughout the entire Philippines to lay down their arms.

Major-General Sharp's surrender blasted the claim of the American propagandists that Wainwright's advice broadcast over the radio was not authentic and that none of the Fil-American forces would follow such spurious advice. Judging from their action, those who heard the broadcast were more than convinced of the authenticity and the soundness of Wainwright's advice.

Supplies Found at Corregidor

Giving the lie to the American alibi that Corregidor had fallen because of lack of food and ammunition, Japanese Army authorities last week published an as yet incomplete list of the trophies captured in the American fortress. The incomplete inventory showed among other impressive items 103,000 rounds of artillery shells, 890,000 rounds of machine gun bullets, and food sufficient for at least another six months' siege.

Burma Victories Continue

The Japanese Forces in Burma last week continued their work of cutting up the rapidly retreating British and Chungking armies. One wing of the Japanese Army continued to press forward into China Proper while some units of the Chungking forces, in their confusion, destroyed roads which constituted the only avenue of escape of other Chungking units. In the western part of Burma near the Indian border, demoralized remnants of General Sir Harold Alexander's army frantically sought to cross over roadless mountains into Assam and India to escape the encirclement ring which the Japanese Army was rapidly wrapping around them.

Manila Archbishop Aids Japan

Archbishop M. O'Doherty of the diocese of Manila will start soon on an extensive tour through the areas under his jurisdiction to explain Japan's purposes in the Philippines. Active ecclesiastical cooperation with the Japanese authorities is expected to do much for the speedy restoration of peace and order in the regions which have just recently emerged from actual combat.

Allies Hide Coral Sea Losses

The recent Battle of the Coral Sea in which the Japanese Navy smashed a combined Anglo-American fleet continued last week to cause world-wide repercussions. In Tokyo His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a Rescript commending the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet. In contrast, Washington authorities who had earlier spread vague rumors of an American victory, suddenly reversed their position and declared that the American losses would not be revealed "until such time as the information will no longer be of use to the enemy." British and Australian statesmen and commentators ominously began warning their public to gird themselves for whatever news the latest reports about the battle may eventually bring to light.

Chosen Hails New Army Privilege

The Board of Information last week announced that the military conscription law would be applied to Chosen starting from the year 1944-1945. The move was hailed with joy throughout Chosen as removing the last distinction between the inhabitants of the peninsula and the inhabitants of the remainder of the Empire.

The excellent record of Chosenese volunteers in the Japanese Army and the fact that this year as many as 240,000 volunteers applied for the 6,000 vacancies available under the old system were important factors in the decision to extend the privilege of universal service to the inhabitants of Chosen.

New Political Body Emerges

Responding to the popular mandate implied in the outcome of the recent general election, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association came into existence last week. The new organization will be formally inaugurated about May 20, it is understood.

Whereas the old Imperial Rule Assistance Association was a civic body non-political in character, the new Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will frankly strive to assist the Government by coordinating the political power now dispersed among the various groups throughout the country, according to an initial declaration of the organizing committee.

The new organization was the outcome of the work initiated by a committee of 70 prominent citizens representing political, financial, and journalistic circles who began meeting soon after the general election to study the feasibility of bringing the political structure of the nation more in line with the tendency of the times.

Cabinet Speeds Shipbuilding Plan

The Cabinet last week placed the authority for pushing the shipbuilding program in the hands of the Industrial Equipment Corporation. This semi-official organization headed by Ginjiro Fujihara, one of the nation's ablest executives, is expected to speed up the expansion of Japan's mercantile fleet.

45,000 Japanese Told To Leave Washington, Oregon, California

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—The United States Government today ordered all Japanese nationals, numbering 45,000, to evacuate by May 22 the western sections of Oregon, California and Washington, and the southern part of Arizona, according to a Washington dispatch received here. Following the enforcement of the evacuation order, the only remaining Japanese nationals on the Pacific coast will be the residents of Los Angeles, the report said.

7 New Administrators Chosen for Positions In South by Military

The additional appointment of six Army and one Navy chief administrators was announced by the Government Saturday, according to Domei. The new Army chief administrators include Shigeru Komatsu, former director of the Osaka Communications Bureau; Major-General Yoshimasa Murakami, Major-General Sotojiro Tokuno and Taneki Kumabe, former Minister to Iraq. The new Navy chief administrator is Fumihide Okada, former Welfare Vice-Minister.

To Vacate Tokyo Kaikan

The Tokyo Kaikan Building, which has been occupied by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is now being vacated, and it is expected that this building will be used henceforth as a banquet hall now renamed "Dai Toa Kaikan" (Greater East Asia Hall), according to the Miyako.

ROUTE TO WEST ASIA CUT OFF BY GERMANS

British Hopes of Getting Supplies From Iran, Iraq Fail to Materialize

Domei

BERLIN, May 16.—A new anxiety has been added to Britain's long list of worries as West Asia, which Britain hopes will take the role of supplier of commodities, is now lacking in materials.

The penetration of the British and the Soviet forces into Iran, Iraq and Syria not only devastated the cultivated fields but also livestock, including cattle and hogs as well as oxen.

Moreover, owing to the cutting off of the route to West Asia via the Mediterranean as a result of Italo-German offensive, Britain has been forced to take the long route around the Cape of Good Hope.

While storehouses were constructed in important cities by Britain in order to provide for the garrison in West Asia, the United States has also established large munitions and provisions depots at Massawa in Eritrea. However, owing to the Italo-German drive, the area is now facing a critical moment.

Meantime, the Financial Times reported that the rate of the wartime insurance for shipping bound for Aden, the Red Sea, Suez and Port Said from the United States has been recently increased by 30 per cent.

Warn Against Optimism

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—Reviewing the economic condition now prevailing in the Soviet Union, the latest issue of the Economist, a monthly published in London, warned against the optimistic view entertained over the Soviet economic potentiality which is generally regarded as sufficient to endure a protracted war.

Pointing out that a fatal blow has been inflicted to the Soviet industry due to the entire loss of the vast mineral and steel resources in the Ukraine, the magazine foresees the possibility of a drastic reduction in the industrial output of the Soviet which is bound to result in a grave industrial crisis.

The Soviet Union now is experiencing a keen shortage of man-power owing to military mobilization and other reasons and therefore it is extremely difficult for the Soviet to mobilize man-power for key industries, the magazine declared.

Meanwhile, the sharp decrease in the agricultural products in the Soviet inevitably will affect unfavorably the problem of foodstuffs for workers, according to the Economist, which definitely asserted that such being the case, the gradual weakening of the Soviet power of resistance is unquestionable.

3,000 BUDDHIST IMAGES EXCAVATED IN TUNGCHING

Work Undertaken by Professor Toriyama Under Government Commission

Three thousand Buddha images were excavated at the remains of Tungching, the capital of the old Pohai Empire, in eastern Manchoukuo, according to a report made by Kiichi Toriyama, Professor of Keijo Imperial University, upon his arrival at Mutankiang on May 15.

Professor Toriyama, who had been making researches of the excavation for two weeks from the latter part of April, stated as follows concerning his recent discoveries:

"Commissioned by the Welfare Ministry of the Manchoukuo Government, I have been investigating from the year before last on the method of preserving the ancient relics of Tungching.

"This time, however, I have concentrated on investigating the remains of the temples in Tutattzu.

"Excavation was held in five places, among which we found 3,000 Buddha images in three places. The images, many of which were broken, were of about 5 sun in height. These were in various colors of red, black, and gold in molded clay, and were made to be hung on the walls.

"Since the Tungching Castle was built 50 years after the foundation of the Pohai Empire, which lasted for 200 years, these images must have been made after the castle was constructed."

Press Comments

Sunday, May 17

YOMIURI—War Prior to Spring Offensive
KOKUMIN—Movies and Southern Races
NICHI NICHI—Undersea Craft Lauded
ASAHI—Communists Doomed in Hopei

War Prior to Spring Offensive

YOMIURI—German troops have suddenly taken an offensive and occupied Kertch. In scale, the Kertch campaign cannot be called a regular "summer offensive," but must be watched. That the first German offensive after the winter is now being staged in the southern district is due of course to climatic condition in this region, but at the same time this indicates that the gravity of the German offensive is in the south as well as Moscow and Leningrad.

It is patent that the German campaign has in its objective the paralysis of the whole industrial system of the Soviet Union through destruction of Soviet industrial centers. For this, the attacks of Moscow and Leningrad will not be complete. That the Caucasus occupies a very important position in the Soviet industry needs no special emphasis as the district produces an abundant quantity of petroleum. Not only this, the district is geographically a very important place, because the interception of the Caucasian route through which the Soviet Union is receiving aid from the United States and Britain from the Persian Gulf means a fatal blow to the Soviet Union.

That the Soviet Union has appointed General Timoshenko as Commander-in-Chief of its army in the south is due to this reason. The German forces once reduced Rostov, but did not succeed in its occupation. However, the present occupation of Kertch will have an important significance as turning the tide in their favor.

Leningrad is the most important center of Soviet munitions industry. Kharkov has already been occupied by Germany and, if Leningrad falls into the hands of the German troops, this may mean at least one-fifth of the Soviet munitions industry will be lost. In a district northeast of Moscow is concentrated the Soviet aviation industry. Moscow occupies such a vital position besides being the capital of the Soviet Union. By succeeding in the offensive in the north and south will Germany be able to oust Soviet influence from Europe.

Movies and Southern Races

KOKUMIN—Efforts are made by Japanese authorities to push cultural operation for the people in the southern regions under Japan's occupation. The policy is intended to make them understand the conception of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Movies and music are most heartily welcomed by the southern people, movies are the most effective and pertinent means in the cultural campaign. They will play a most important role in the cultural development of the southern people as a whole.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Thai people went to see 95 per cent of the total American films released and Chinese films, only by 5 per cent. In French Indo-China, the people there saw 60 per cent of all the French pictures and 40 per cent of American releases. The East Indies saw 70 per cent of the total American films and 30 per cent of the Chinese, German and British films. American films were dominant in Malaya. As they were in the Philippines, where 90 per cent of the pictures shown were American films. In Burma American films shown were 78 per cent of the total releases, with French, German and British films following.

These figures, definitely reveal the predominance of American film production in East Asiatic countries. They show that the United States has been following a policy of world domination through movies and for this purpose has been steadily encroaching upon the mind of East Asian races. It was a plot on America's part to shackle these races mentally through the guise of amusement. In other words, this is an American policy of enslavement through the screen.

One of the most important work in the construction of Greater East Asia is to eradicate Anglo-American ideas and to let the spirit of the Imperial Way assert itself. In this sense, it is important to purge from the minds of the southern people the ideas they derived from America films and introduce Japanese films which show the Imperial Way. This is a prerequisite in the cultural operation.

At the same time, production of Japanese films must be reformed, so that this country can supply movies of more impressive and instructive nature. The technique of production naturally will have to be improved. Unlike economic operations, a cultural operation involves ideology and, for this reason, it is very important for this country to carry out an effective operation.

Undersea Craft Lauded

NICHI NICHI—As a result of the fatal blows that our Navy Forces successively inflicted on their naval fleet, the Allied navies have been compelled to drop their strategical schedule halfway. It is evident that the enemy dreamed of successful operations in the course of their contemplated attacks on Japan, but their plans, which are fundamentally based on guerilla warfare, directed at frustrating our overseas trade routes, have been brought to naught.

Thanks to the unsurmountable barrier set up by our trustworthy Navy Forces, the enemy not only failed to carry out their plans but they sustained huge losses in their maritime transportation facilities. All this amply reflects the glorious might of our undersea craft.

It will be remembered that the enemy vessels withdrew from the Pacific and Indian Oceans, at the outset of the current war. According to the communique now released by the Imperial Headquarters, the enemy vessels sunk by our submarines during the past five months total 65 in number, aggregating 444,000 tons. Judging from the losses thus sustained by the enemy, we may take it for granted that their capacity of seafaring traffic in the Pacific and Indian Oceans has been virtually ruined.

On the other hand, it behooves us to remind ourselves of the fact that our undersea craft went through all sorts of hardships during their operations on the vast area of their activities till they could score the brilliant victories so far reported. Moreover, it deserves our special attention that these warriors are ever ready to deal fatal blows on enemy vessels, as was undeniably demonstrated when they sank the Lexington and when they attained an overwhelming victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea and further that a marginal force of our Navy Forces was enough to score the results just reported by the Imperial Headquarters.

Communists Doomed in Hopei

ASAHI—Our Army Forces' redoubled operations to mop up the Communist troops in central Hopei, North China, will have a large bearing on the disposition of the China affair.

Encircled by the "iron ring" of our soldiers, these Communists have been driven to a tight corner, and their annihilation is now imminent. We are reminded that, despite the terrible blows they received previously, they, resorting to guerilla tactics, went about disturbing the peace and order in North China taking advantage of the topography of the region. Furthermore, owing to the cleverly-organized set up of the Communists, coupled with the cooperation they maintained with the Chinese populace regarding espionage, clothing and foodstuff distribution, and of the transportation of their necessities, our expeditionary forces had to overcome many obstacles in the course of their operations.

Considering the desperate efforts put forth by the Communist troops to protect this territory, we may safely assert that the locality is a very important center for cotton and cereal production.

Now we feel confident that, with the elimination of the Chinese red elements from this territory, the Nanking Government will be able to speed up the performance of its administrative program for the common welfare of those living within the sphere of East Asia, by availing itself of the resources obtainable in this part of China.

Bravery of Two Men of Fighting Services Who Repulsed 300 Enemy Troops Revealed

Two Japanese airmen, who had made a forced landing in the enemy territory, safely returned to their base after repulsing 300 enemy troops on the Burma front, reports a Nichi Nichi field dispatch, according to Domei.

The two Japanese flyers, on their return flight from a recent bombing raid on Yunnan Province made a landing at an unnamed point because of engine trouble caused by enemy machine-gun fire. On their landing, three Burmese ran up to the Japanese to inform them that 300 Chungking troops were in the vicinity, the field dispatch said.

The report said that while the Japanese were making preparations for action the enemy appeared and opened fire. The Japanese airmen, however, trained the machine-guns of their plane on the enemy and answered with a fire so heavy and well-directed that more than half of the enemy were killed immediately.

Unable to hold their own, the remainder of the enemy force, which had pressed forward to nearly 50 yards of the Japanese, hastily retreated. Japanese tank units then roared onto the scene to aid the airmen in crushing the enemy, the field dispatch concluded.

BIG PROGRESS MADE IN MALAYA, SUMATRA

Shonan Port Bustling With Activity, States Adviser to Military Administration

Domei

TAIHOKU, May 16.—Stating that the Japanese military administration in Malaya and Sumatra is being carried out efficiently and smoothly, Shigemasa Sunada, adviser to the Military Administration in the Japanese occupied territory, declared that this is due to the wholehearted cooperation of the natives with the Japanese.

Met by the press at Taihoku airfield today on his way back to Tokyo to report to various circles on the administrative conditions in the occupied area, Mr. Sunada declared that, for example the reconstruction of Shonan Island is amazing and is quite contrary to previous anticipations of the enemy.

Describing a scene on the waterfront of Shonan Port, Mr. Sunada said that the ships busily plying in and out of the port, trains running to the docks and the operation of the large cranes present a most bustling scene.

One serious problem is the question of how to utilize the many prisoners in Malaya, Mr. Sunada declared, but most of them today, are working under the Japanese in rebuilding what they had demolished.

Pointing out the close cooperation among Japan, Thailand and French Indo-China, Hidejiro Nagata, also civilian adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the occupied area, stated that in these areas the Japanese did not have to fight bullets but they had to fight the climate.

Everything must be carried out in a most systematic way, solving each problem as it comes, Mr. Nagata concluded.

THEATERS TO STRENGTHEN AIR DEFENSE MEASURES

Steps Approved by Metropolitan Police Board Call for More Fire Extinguishers

Cooperating with the Government in nation-wide air-defense campaigns, the Tokyo Theatrical Association Saturday has decided upon new fire and air-defense measures to be enforced by theaters and other amusement centers, states Domei.

The new measures which were approved by the Metropolitan Police Board are as follows:

Anti-fire measures:

1. As there is a fear of suspension of water service, nearby streams, wells and ponds should be utilized and if these cannot be available, wells or ponds should be newly dug out.
2. Receptacles for water should be increased on every floor of each theater and amusement place.
3. Fire-extinguishers should be provided and inflammable things removed.

Air Defense Measures:

1. Each theater and amusement place which has no standing air defense corps should organize it as early as possible.
2. Precautionary measures for sheltering audiences in case of air raids should be examined and training in this connection should be made in cooperation with competent police stations.
3. Each theater accommodating more than 500 people should have more than five night men even during the precautionary air raid alarms.
4. When the air raid alarm is sounded, performances should be suspended and visitors should take shelter. When bombs and others are dropped in the vicinity, proper steps should be taken by theater managements with the cooperation of the audience.

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PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE IN WARTIME MOOTED

Japanese Told to Roll Up Sleeves for Protracted Struggle In East Asia

The nation was warned not to indulge in excessive exaltations just because the first stage of the war operations had come to an end, in an article which appeared in the Hochi, written by Yasuo Mishima, war commentator. Stating that the War of Greater East Asia has entered its sixth month, he wrote:

Reviewing the present stage of war at this juncture, it may be said that a definite temporary finale has been brought to it. Of the hostile countries, Japan has completely subjugated the Netherlands Indies, and to America and Britain it has dealt a staggering blow, having taken from the former its foremost outpost the Philippines as well as Guam and Wake Islands and from the latter, Hongkong, Singapore, Malaya as well as Burma.

The loss Japan inflicted on the United States naval force was fatal. As for Britain, Japan not only took these bases but is also using them as its own at present. Furthermore, Japan has almost annihilated the British Asiatic fleet plus the other warships which came from the British waters in Europe, thus entirely wiping out the British naval power in East Asia.

Temporary Lull

Again it may be said that a temporary lull has been brought to the present stage of war. In view of the war results Japan has achieved so far. However, what should be borne in mind here is that there is a certain end to any specific operation and consequently a certain significant end in the course of a war, but there is no end at all to the war itself until final victory is won.

The reality of a war moves forward in the form of a wave, and in this sense I have applied the word "definite end."

In a specific war, no doubt there is a beginning and an end, but a single operation of it is inseparable with the other operations of the same war. In other words, the completion of one operation may be likened to a stepping-stone to another operation of the same. If so, the completion of one operation is the completion of a single undulation and simultaneously the beginning of another.

Needless to say, in the "war of thought" with London and New York, there is no definite end until the two are completely defeated.

Protracted War

The present war is a protracted war in which immeasurable energy is required. Practically speaking, in a protracted war we need a relief once in a while, for otherwise we will be short of breath. And this is what the enemy is trying to take advantage of, and for this reason we should take every precaution not to let the opponents get the better of us.

To use a simple expression, we should at least take time out once in a while by turns in order to bring a protracted war to a successful conclusion. However, if the people would take this to mean that each can take it freely and unreservedly, then, naturally demoralization of the national structure will result. Now to what extent and when this relief is to be taken, or how it is to be taken require careful study on the part of war leaders.

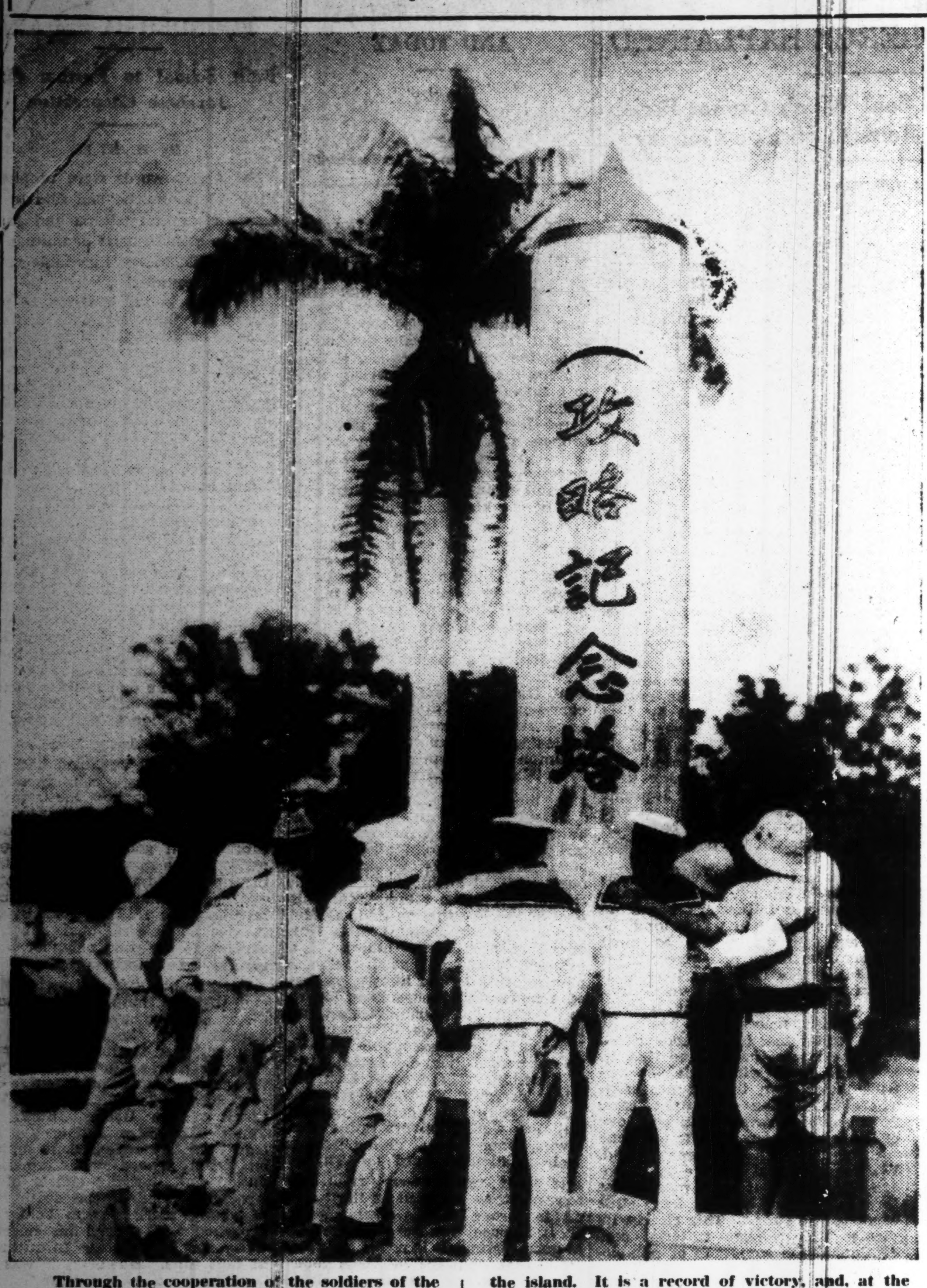
Let us now delve into the course of the war. The Japanese Forces having completed their Burma drive, a separate unit of the same is now giving the Chungking troops a hot chase. Meanwhile, England has ordered a nation-wide resistance of India against Japan. This being the case, if there be any relaxation on our part, Britain will surely add its pressure to bear against us. Today Britain is actually trying to build up new bases in Asia, Africa as well as in other foreign territories nearby to cope with the Japanese Naval Forces which already had gained control of the Indian Ocean.

Big Damage

In the Battle of Coral Sea the combined forces of America, England and Australia suffered irreparably heavy losses, but in this battle the enemy evidently showed that they had intended to stage an offensive war against Japan in the hope of breaking up its fighting power or of recovering their lost territories.

Indeed the remnant enemy naval and air forces are concentrating and massing their strength in the bases lying between Australia and the Hawaiian Islands and, in collaboration with their forces stationed in the neighborhood of India, are looking forward to seizing an opportunity to attack Japan. On the other hand, in America the military authorities are suppressing the mounting dissatisfaction and complaints of the people because of the repeated reverses they have suffered thus far at the hands of the invincible Japanese Forces, and are strengthening America's wartime structure. With its rich resources and ample productive power America is occupied at present with constructing warships to replace those lost as well as the construction of warplanes, particularly heavy bombers, in the hope of building up an overwhelmingly powerful air force with which to strike Japan. It can be clearly seen that American is bent on resorting to guerilla warfare with its remaining naval forces and strike at Japan as soon as it will gain overwhelming superiority over Japan. This seems to be the gist of the matter and, if so, we will have no time even to heave a sigh of relief. Therefore whenever the words "definite end" appears in the local vernaculars it is hoped that all the people of Japan would carefully study this grave problem.

Victory Monument



Through the cooperation of the soldiers of the Japanese Fighting Forces, this bullet-shaped monument has been erected in Rabaul, New Guinea, as a record of Japan's spectacular achievements on the island. It is a record of victory, and, at the same time, of the hardships and sacrifices of the valiant men of Japan's fighting units. (Censored by Navy Ministry, No. 571)

ALBION LOSING HOLD OF ANOTHER REFUGE

Defeats Now Casting Shadows Of Gloom Over Gulf Of Persia

Special

BERLIN, May 13.—Writing in the Berliner Boersenzeitung, Prof. Maerz, in an article entitled "Britain's Might on the Retreat," states that for a considerable time now, British and American interest has been centering to a surprising extent on the Persian Gulf.

It is obvious why so much attention is being paid by the Allies to this point, Professor Maerz says, pointing out: "India is already in the war zone while in Anglo-American opinion the much discussed barrier consisting of East Africa, Egypt, the Near East, the Caucasus and Soviet Russia is still playing a large role."

Professor Maerz continues:

The Persian Gulf has occupied political imagination already for a long time, and power-politics in the Near and Middle East are closely linked up with it. There, Britain also wanted to harvest what others had sowed. Britain reserved the Gulf for herself as her own domain and was satisfied there chiefly with indirect possessions, but did not—apart from the Bahrein Islands—acquire any territory or exercise a protective rule. Only treaties or unwritten customary law made the Gulf into a domain of British maritime power, as long as the latter seemed to exist.

The exclusiveness with which the claim to absolute rule over the Gulf was defended is illustrated by the words of Major-General Temple who as early as 1899, when Iraq was still an undisputed part of the Turkish Empire, observed that Basra had always been essentially administered by the Government in Bombay, and that if anywhere in the world there were British waters, it was the Persian Gulf. There, he declared, everything was British.

Advantage Admitted

Indeed, the Gulf could be taken as British waters, without any Britishers having necessarily to reside on its shores. British might penetrated deeply into the continent without owning the fringes. The Gulf is dominated by the Power or individual who has to decide what direction the current of political energy has to take, and as far as this was concerned, Britain was undoubtedly in the advantage, for starting from India she gained possession of the wide road leading to the Mediterranean and did not permit any currents in the opposite direction.

The uncrowned King of the countries adjoining the Persian Gulf was the British Resident, who mostly in the rank of a consul general for decades held sway first in Bushire, and later in Kuwait. In cases of dispute, the natives used to submit to his arbitration, irrespective of whether Persia, Turkey, or anybody else was their legal ruler. Conditions as to international law were anyway rather uncertain in these regions. When a terminal was to be determined for the Baghdad Railway, Berlin firmly opined that the port of Kuwait, which had been selected for this purpose, was under Turkish rule. Actually Britain had concluded already for a long time a protective agreement with the local ruler, and in a like manner she had also won over the Sheik of Mohammera, whose land borders on the Shat-el-Arab, although his territory officially belonged to Persia.

Stranglehold Slips

As is well-known, the Soviets with troops and agents are advancing ever farther to the South. When the Soviets will have got ahead of the British on the Gulf, then British prestige there will be a thing of the past. With reference to British omnipotence at sea, Admiral Mahan of the United States in September, 1902, published an article in the National Review in which he ascribed to maritime power—because it was movable—the prerogative of not having to be present all the time.

This opinion may have been correct for a certain period. Today any observer will rather agree with another prediction of Mahan's: Any change in the political supervision of the Persian Gulf would threaten India's security if it could base itself on any permanent port, and would be on the flank of all routes to East Asia, India, and Australia, as well as of all inner lines of communication within the British Empire.

These naval-strategic discussions all started from the assumption that Russia would certainly one day advance to the Persian Gulf in order finally to get an exit to an ice-free ocean. At the turn of the century highest indignation had reigned because it had been mentioned that the Russians might construct a railway through Persia to Bander Abbas, Fao, or Shah-pur Bay, and in 1892 Lord Curzon had threateningly issued a warning: Any Russian base on the Persian Gulf would constitute an intentional insult, a challenge to Britain, and an element of disorder. Major General Temple, mentioned above, even observed that it would mean that one was giving up the whole game if Russian interests in Bander Abbas were tolerated.

Held Sway for 300 Years

As late as 1915, when Russians and Britishers were allies, although Persia was neutral, they were cooperating against Germany and Turkey. The Times in its Persian Gulf issue of March 29, wrote: "The appearance of a foreign power in waters where the British have been holding sway for 300 years would have the effect that the conviction of a decrease of British might would gain ground." If these words are correct, then this effect must have now come to pass.

If already in those days all these utterances betrayed the ever present uneasiness of an Empire whose entire force was concentrated upon the expansion of its maritime power, and which had to visualize the task of having to defend its continental glacis with insufficient means from India as a base, while the potential attacker was the greatest land power and could start from the inner line, then Britain this time cannot base herself any longer even on the advantages of naval might. Her navy has been badly battered, and not only has she lost valuable units, but is also more and more being driven out of the Indian Ocean.

It is understandable that the ideas and deliberations of British armchair strategists are taking refuge in the Persian Gulf, which is dear to them as a thing that attested to former naval might, but it must be all the sadder to them if they have to observe that also this last refuge is now under the shadows which already 40 years ago as a nightmare of the future rested heavily on the minds of British statesmen. The picture which is presenting itself to them in these waters, becomes ever more disheartening.

NEW GASOLINE BAN FOR U.S. MOTORISTS

Ruling Applies to 17 States—Drivers Are Divided Into 3 Categories

Special

LISBON, May 15.—Close on the heels of the cancellation of their runs by a number of de luxe trains—especially to Florida and similar places of recreation—comes a decree initiating new gasoline rationing in 17 States on the east coast of America, effective as from today.

The new plan for gasoline rationing classifies motorcar users into three categories, i.e. those who do not necessarily have to travel, others who can prove the necessity of their trips, and physicians and other persons employed at first aid stations and similar institutions.

Meanwhile the U.S. police have taken measures to establish a "no man's land" between the 17 States where gasoline rationing is to be enforced as well as other States in America, so as to be able to nip in the bud any attempts at smuggling fuel.

In addition, the authorities are preparing measures to further curtail private travel by airplane, railway, and overland bus. Travelers will be required to prove the urgency of their trips.

EX-MECHANIC RISES AS REICH AIR LEADER

Captain Ihlefeld Is Hero of Germany Scoring Over 100 Victories

Special

BERLIN, May 13.—The story of a humble German mechanic who rose to a commander of the Reich Air Force and to be cited in dispatches five times in the short space of hardly four weeks, and that in the official communique of the German High Command, is a unique case and distinction even in the heroic struggle of present warfare, which abounds in glorious deeds.

The hero of the episode is a former mechanic, Captain Ihlefeld of the German Air Force, with over 100 air victories to his name who is now the idol of Germany and who has been personally decorated for valor by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, reports the Berliner Boersenzeitung.

Mentioned in Bulletin

Describing the daring exploits of the famous air leader, the paper states, "Five times since March 26, 1942, the name of Captain Ihlefeld was mentioned in the official German war bulletin. On March 13, the German High Command made the unique announcement that in the course of a single day, he downed seven Soviet machines.

"On the Fuehrer's birthday, the German war bulletin again cited the officer, this time with four air victories, and thus his 88th success as a pursuit pilot.

"However, only 24 hours later, the German war bulletin announced to the nation the incredible achievement that once more Captain Ihlefeld had brought down seven Soviet planes in a single day.

"The German people became again acquainted with his name on April 23, when the German High Command announced in the official communique: Captain Ihlefeld yesterday on the Eastern front scored his 98th to 101st air victories.

"Captain Ihlefeld, thus, is the fifth officer of the German Air Force to score over 100 air victories. Spain, where Corporal Ihlefeld, as a volunteer in the Condor Legion, set on fire nine enemy planes, his successes is increased to 110 air victories.

"The decisive step in Captain Ihlefeld's life had been achieved when in 1934 he was transferred from the infantry to the Aviation Technical School in Jueterbog. There he got acquainted with the concentrated power of the airplane engine, and the apprenticeship as a locksmith, which he had completed, stood him in good stead.

"Application upon application, and report after report, finally achieved what had been filling the heart of the aircraftman already for a long time. He was detailed for special training and returned to his old group as a pursuit pilot and one of the flying personnel.

"Most vivid in his memory is his air victory on the day of the armistice in the West.

"Recounting this exciting flight, he said, I was on pursuit duty over Abbeville for the British were trying to make incursions into France. Suddenly two British Blenheim bombers appeared in front of me. At once, I got into my favorable position and after a few pops at the Tommies, one of the British planes dived to the ground in flames. The second Blenheim was already before me.

Fight to Finish

"All of a sudden, machine-gun bullets from a Hurricane were whizzing past to the right and left of my cockpit. In no time, I zoomed, and inside and around the clouds a deadly struggle with the Britisher raged.

"Suddenly, both of us were firing from all barrels and we were racing toward each other. I heard the splintering and crashing, here and there. Fractions of seconds matter, the British plane was in flames.

"At the same moment, however, the engine of my Messerschmitt stalled. Sparks were flying and a suspicious smell of smoke was spreading. In a glide, I raced toward terra firma and in the very last second succeeded in pancaking my plane in a wheat-field.

"French peasants come running toward me thinking that it was an English plane. Only lengthy interpreting with the help of the anti-air corps lieutenant calmed down the Frenchmen, who then with an embarrassed smile recognized that I was a German.

"Many a hard encounter did Captain Ihlefeld have to go through over the Channel and the British Isles, and he scored victory after victory.

"Now he has been fighting for long months on the Eastern front, increasing his bag week after week, "adds the paper, and always with the number of planes brought down by him was heading his group, which had already been placed under his command in 1940.

Commands Pursuit Group

"All his work and care, he extended to a special extent to his group from the very first day. This is only natural, for it is still the same group to which he once belonged as a leading aircraftman and mechanic, in which he subsequently belonged to the flying personnel, became a squadron leader, and it is this pursuit group which he now commands, the leader of his comrades whose ranks include still many who were already there when he was still a mechanic among them.

"This task and this unique rise of a soldier within his own unit demand the personality of an absolute leader. He is leader of the flying personnel, commander in achievement and ability.

"He is a comrade to the men of the technical staff, since he is familiar with their work like no one else, and this probably constitutes also the secret of the great successes of this group.

"For their commander, whom the Fuehrer, has now decorated as the ninth officer of the armed forces with the Oak Leaves and Swords to the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross, is the most successful pursuit pilot and at the same time the first mechanic of his pursuit group."

Meritorious Services Rendered in Bataan By Prince Higashikuni

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN BATAAN FRONT, May 16.—After rendering distinguished military services in the Bataan campaign, His Imperial Highness Captain Prince Morihiro Higashikuni left for home this morning by plane from a certain airfield in the Philippines. His Imperial Highness personally took an active part on the Bataan front, rendering meritorious services, and also studied the progress of the Bataan military operations. His Imperial Highness on May 8 personally inspected the Corregidor fortress, and then stayed in Manila until May 15. His Imperial Highness yesterday morning attended the memorial services for Japanese soldiers held in Manila under the auspices of the Japanese Forces operating in the Philippines.

OKUMURA PRAISES JAPAN'S FIGHTERS

Vice-President of Information Board Says Ideals of Nation To Decide Victory

Speaking under the title of "Victory Will Not Be Attained by Those Who Do Not Fight," Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information, outlined Japan's victories, its future in East Asia and the inevitable decline of the British Empire in a lengthy address made Friday afternoon at the Hibiya Public Hall before an audience of 3,000 members of the Industrial National Service Federation, according to Domei.

Pointing out the fact that wherever the Japanese Army and Navy advances, victory is always the outcome, Mr. Okumura stated that no more does the sun eternally shine on the British Empire. "A long darkness is coming over Britain," Mr. Okumura declared.

The Netherlands, which has commanded territories 62 times larger than its own country in Europe and which has held such a dominant position in East Asia, is fast crumbling in the face of Japan's sword of justice, he continued.

The Netherlands' flag has been torn down in Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java, and in its place the flag of the Rising Sun is now waving in all these spots, Mr. Okumura pointed out, reiterating the power of the nation and stating that such overwhelming victories is unprecedented in the annals of world history.

The events of the world cannot be solved today if this power of Japan is ignored, and through the power, endeavors and ideals of this nation will the destiny of the world be decided, Mr. Okumura declared.

Submarine Activity In Indian Ocean Told

(Continued From Page 1)

our duty, at a point so many miles off the naval port.

"The sight of our gallant Sea Eagles came into the periscope. This was the day for the big attack upon Trincomalee. How we had waited for this moment. It was for this day that we had endured the many hard days under water.

"The Imperial planes came through the clouds and appeared above Trincomalee. Taken by this surprise attack, the enemy ships were thrown into utter confusion.

"Two large merchant ships of about 10,000 tons lay ahead of us. Our submarine sped toward these two preys. As we were about to release the torpedo, two Japanese planes flew straight down and in the next moment one of the ships was enveloped in black smoke. The other within a few seconds also went in flames.

"The enemy airplanes destroyed by the Sea Eagles amounted to 60, while the 11,000-ton aircraft carrier, Hermes, also went down on this day. And by the evening of that day the many enemy battleships that were in the naval port disappeared completely from Trincomalee."

Mrs. Toyama Passes Away

Mrs. Fusako Toyama, widow of the late Dr. Shoichi Toyama, once Education Minister and President of Tokyo Imperial University, died at her Yodobashi home Saturday. She was 83 years old.

BRITAIN NOW FACING WAR ON FIVE FRONTS

Battle With So-Called Allies Frequently Necessitates Obstinate Fight

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 15.—Declaring that today Britain is being forced to continue its war in an entirely different way than originally planned, the Essener National Zeitung points out that besides its declared enemies Germany, Italy and Japan, Britain is now having to carry on an economic war against the claims of its so-called allies. The Soviet Union, the paper points out, is another source of trouble, as Moscow, trying to make up for its retreats from Europe as a result of the continuous German victories, is forcing its way to a Near Eastern access to the sea via Iran. British and American oil interests are being gravely menaced by this advance the paper declares, continuing:

When the three great gold currencies of the post world war years, the British pound, the French franc which had not yet been weakened by the popular front regime, and the United States dollar, were devalued, the British knew how to draw enormous benefits from this measure by organizing a number of small countries beginning from the Balkan states down to Turkey and to the Orient in a "sterling bloc" which could be thrown into the balance against the dollar and the franc. Britain believed herself to be on the safe side and witnessed, without any apprehension, how America with the help of its Neutrality Law was alluring foreign capital. Then other Jewish machinations gradually undermined the position of the British pound sterling. The awakening from this unfounded self-confidence, however, did not come until only about a week before the outbreak of the second World War, when Sir John Simon, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer—who incidentally has since been dropped from the British Cabinet—saw himself obliged to put a ban on the redemption of the British pound sterling in gold, once the proudly proclaimed symbol of Britain's economic leadership.

Awakened Too Late

Sir John, however, was late. America at that time already could register its first "victory" against its later ally. The power of the British pound sterling was broken. For the second time the United States could offer the United States dollar as an allegedly stable world currency after the British pound had thus been deprived of its former fame of everlasting value.

At the beck and call of its ally, England again and again had to mutilate its economic body. It had to sharply curtail its export trade, kept intact during the first World War almost to the very last, because the United States withheld indispensable raw materials. England had to withdraw as a competitor on the world market. President Roosevelt forced Churchill, when he stayed in Washington at Christmas, to pledge that England would abandon its economic positions in South America for ever in favor of the United States. To ensure Britain's adhesion to this promise, obtained by blackmail, the entire British war and export industry is cleverly controlled by notorious American agents who today can not only be found in innumerable "Commands" on the British Isles, but also all over the Empire.

The "taking over" of Australia and the American supreme command, the penetration of United States troops into Australia and New Zealand, the many "missions" sent by Roosevelt to India, the first appearance of American contingents even in areas on the Persian Gulf and in the oil fields in that region which formerly belonged to England alone but had partly been sold already to the United States, these and innumerable other facts of the so-called "cooperation of the Allies" show that England's economic power today is engaged in a five front war, in which the two fronts directed against its allies require obstinate fighting.

Threat From Russia

The Soviets too are undermining the British Empire. So far Cripps only left the door to India ajar for the Soviets, but things will not stay that way. In Iran, the British Near Eastern army capitulated before the Soviets who in their "peaceful penetration" of Iran have almost reached the Persian Gulf and the British-American oil wells and refineries of Southern Iran and Iraq.

Most important parts of the British economic world power have been eliminated by Japan. Between the two most important positions of England in the Near East and in Australia, both of them already endangered, there is a deep wound in the British economic body. At the same time the Axis Powers have cut the high road of British world trade, the Mediterranean, and the continuous losses of shipping space will lead to downfall from which there will be no recovery.

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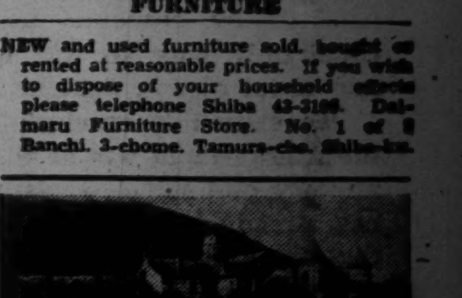

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1942

A British Economist Admits The Truth

An English authority on Japan virtually admits that Japan cannot lose the war. Whereas most of the Allied leaders have been pitifully blind in believing that they could destroy Japan, the few of them who do know Japan well recognize what a terrible blunder it was to provoke Japan into a war which Japan cannot lose.

The latest authority to admit the strength of Japan is G. C. Allen, professor of economics at Liverpool University. Professor Allen knows well whereof he speaks, for he has taught for several years in Japanese schools and has written several books on Japan which attest to his real knowledge. Writing in the April 29th issue of News from Britain, an organ of the British Legation in Stockholm, Professor Allen virtually admits that Japan cannot lose.

He contends that economic weakness will never break Japan, wishful thinking to the contrary so prevalent among the British and Americans notwithstanding. In proof, he cites the fact that industrial production in Japan was doubled between 1921 and 1939, and that although no later figures are available, there is no question that the production has increased even more since that time. He also points out that the change in industrial composition was striking, inasmuch as textile production has actually increased although its relative importance has greatly decreased. This can only mean that the more essential heavy industries have expanded phenomenally to overshadow even the growing textile industry.

Not only has the armament industry made enormous progress, says Professor Allen, but Japan has made herself self-sufficing with respect to steel products, machinery, electric apparatus, and aircraft, while the chemical industries also have experienced remarkable development. As to the quality of these products, he warns his countrymen against accepting the old reports of Japanese mechanical inferiority, for today the quality of Japanese-made precision instruments compares well with British and American goods.

As for the factor of labor, he holds that the workers of Japan can keep up their efficiency, for Japan can still get enough provisions at home and from her colonies to maintain the present standard of living despite the great increase in population. As for leadership, he says that Japan has an abundance of competent men, adding that in operating large-scale enterprises such organizations as Mitsui and Sumitomo possess experience accumulated through centuries.

In conclusion, Professor Allen states that the Japanese people are virile, hardworking, and patriotic and that they have created a most effective industrial system. It is not probable that Japanese war efforts will be handicapped by lack of material resources or by flaws in the economic organization, hence Japan cannot be considered economically vulnerable. Since Japan cannot therefore be defeated by economic warfare, the Allies could only hope to win by direct military and naval means, declares the Professor.

To state this conclusion is to state that the Allies cannot win at all. As far as direct military and naval warfare is concerned, it has already been most emphatically proved that the Allies are no match for Japan. The entire course of the war so far has been one continuous demonstration of Japanese superiority in actual combat.

The one hope to which the Allies have been desperately clinging has been the belief that the greater wealth and more extensive natural resources of the Allies would enable them to outstrip Japan industrially and to overwhelm Japan through sheer economic weight. But now an eminent economist who knows Japan declares that Japan cannot be defeated by such means. That is tantamount to saying that Japan cannot be beaten at all.

Of course the Japanese have known it right along. Now a few of the more intelligent of the enemy are apparently beginning to see it too. If only more of them had understood it earlier, they might have been spared the disaster which is now upon them.

Unchivalrous Dutchmen

The first full account released of the overland expedition of Japanese troops in New Guinea, which the Japanese press carried last Thursday, gave very interesting observations on some of the things found in that southern island which still remains "dark" except in a few sundry spots. But all Japanese who read the account were given a very bad shock, as they found how mean could be Dutch propaganda.

The Japanese soldiers, who entered the town of Manokwari, the capital of Dutch New Guinea, on April 11, found at places in town placards instructing the native population how to identify and arrest the Japanese coming into the island. These dreadful inscriptions read:

"Japanese wear spectacles; they have gold teeth. When they walk they do it on bow legs and they habitually drag the heels. No Japanese men strike as handsome at first sight. Since they are skilful in jujitsu, they should be made to sit down and put their hands behind their heads, when they are put to examination."

This terse but none-the-less sentient description ought to be sufficient to give a vivid portrait of the Yamato race even to the most unimaginative tribe of New Guinea. And this mean description of the anticipated newcomers had been broadcast through the island before the Japanese set their feet on its soil. It shows how Dutch imagination can descend in the moral scale, although it is said all's fair in love and war.

It is true that the number of be-spectacled sons of Japan has fast been multiplying. But some of the spectacles produced in the country deserve to be taken abroad to show how the optical industry of the country has progressed. As to gold teeth, the Dutch authorities are wrong. Gold crowned or filled teeth are passing away. They will ere long be as rare as ptarmigans or "thunder birds" in Japan or phoenixes in China.

Japanese bow legs are more or less natural and logical outcomes of their habit of sitting. It should be said to the credit of the Japanese race that it has never boasted of their bow legs. Nor has any short-syllable poem or Haiku been composed on or of bow legs. But we know that when our soldiers in pushing their front into Burma from Thailand, they covered a distance equal to that between Aomori and Shimonoseki, from the northern to the southern end of our main island, with their bow legs and their heavily laden kits, we must at least take note of the enduring power of bow legs.

The unkindest cut of all that the Dutch authorities gave us is concerning Japanese not being handsome, not any of us, at first sight, anyhow. The Dutch certainly took mean advantage of the situation when they capitalized on this point. They knew that Japanese soldiers were not traveling well-groomed. Their business was to fight and not to impress dark-skinned native maidens. The Dutch knew that, and played a dirty enough trick on our boys. It is probable that by the time our soldiers reached the island their military uniforms, even if free from sufu, and their shoes, even if not made of sharks' skins, must have been dilapidated enough. To begin with, our Army never requires them to be made for artistic effect. They are standardized to fit all physical-proportions.

However, those literary flying Dutchmen knew our weakest spot and they were unchivalrous enough to hit us there. But when they thought they were very clever, they really forgot something very important. For they cannot have found out the standard of physical appearance as it is recognized in the southern area. The Dutch probably erred altogether when they thought they had the last word in speaking of manly beauty.

A Year Ago Today

May 18, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The American State Department published estimates showing that approximately 308,600 United States citizens resided abroad on April 1, 1941. Of the total, the majority lived in Canada. United States citizens residing in Asia, including the Near East totaled 28,946, 6,700 in China, 5,295 in Japan, 3,599 in India, 1,280 in Hongkong and only 476 in the Netherlands Indies.

Toshi Go, President of Japan Times and Advertiser, in a special article published on the editorial page, declared that Americans were misinformed regarding the true aims and attitude of the East Asiatic peoples. He charged the United States with betraying Great Britain, and the American State Department with betraying the American people by deliberately spurning Japanese friendship, leaving the British Government no alternative but to take a similar course. "Many Japanese believe the British Government would have supported a more friendly and appeasing policy which would not have imperiled legitimate British or American interests," Mr. Go wrote. "America's State Department quite well knew this situation and, in pursuance of its imperial ends, chose to keep Japan and Britain apart," he added.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VIEWS ON NON-VIOLENCE EXPLAINED

Leader Declares India Has Soul Which Cannot Perish And Will Defy British Efforts to Shackle Country

By AMAR LAHIRI

Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence is the greatest scientific and racial rediscovery to bring peace and happiness to India. The other name of it is "Ahimsa"—an ideal which has been in existence in the country since the dim past. Mahatma Gandhi has revived this ideal and is using it as the nationalist sword to succeed in his holy crusade against "the white Mughal of India." Being fully aware of the unarmed condition of the country, he is propagating this method to strive for self-government. The power of non-violence was eloquently proved during the 1921 Non-Violent Non-Cooperation Movement, and therefore, nationalist India is confident that this weapon should be wielded for Indian rebirth.

The politico-military aspect of non-violence is non-resistance, meaning non-submission to force. The other fundamental phase of it is civil disobedience which urges the Indian people to revolt against all laws made by an alien nation. This in practice takes the form of a national boycott of a foreign domination in social, political and economic spheres. Hence Mahatma Gandhi is of the opinion that civil disobedience forms the war structure of non-violence. He adds that it is one of the most amazing experiments of the age, something which has not been tried before, whose strength, power and influence are not as yet measured or measurable.

Self-Defense

Mahatma Gandhi by utilizing the technique of non-violence in South Africa compelled the physical might of Britain to acquiesce in his viewpoints. In India, this great apostle of universal brotherhood has already destroyed to a great extent the imperialist fabric of Westminster by his prolonged non-violent political agitation. Therefore, it is essentially a weapon of self-defense and self-existence which is not concerned with any external upheaval.

Mahatma Gandhi says that political freedom of India should be secured by the Indians themselves through their own efforts. By this he wants to prove the competence of India to shape its house in order. On the other hand he does not desire that India should follow any hostile or unfriendly policy toward any nation, because being a man of peace, he emphasizes that India must contribute toward the maintenance of universal concord unaffected by its external limitations. As prerequisite to the realization of this objective is self-government, he asserts:

"We refuse to beg with bated breath and whispering humbleness to subsist in our own land. Self-government is our right. Self-government is our birthright—the right to feel the Indian sun, the right to smell Indian flowers, the right to thank our own thoughts, to sing our own songs and to love our own kind. It is a right which we are not prepared to barter away to exchange of any false promise on the part of Great Britain. If to demand our birthright is to be a rebel in act and deed, I am proud to be a rebel and shall cling to my rebellion with the last drop of my blood."

Recapture Moral Power

In world politics, the discovery of the law of control, the measurement of its power and expansion, movement and pause, the pursuit of its evolution of forms and characters, are intrinsically the achievements of mind. These are concrete truths or realities of the universe as realized by the human mind. Mahatma Gandhi, having realized these cardinal truths of the world, declares that in the outer world of activity nature has one aspect, that is, to live for the common good without domination or exploitation. This is the reason why he states that to overthrow a rule of spoliation India must go back to its idealized past—to its inner world—to recapture its moral power which is the force of non-violence and dynamic enough to frustrate the tyranny of alien laws and facts.

In the Upanishadas the ideal of non-violence is clearly manifested in the saying: "Tamevaikam Janatha Atmanam" (Know Thou the One, the Soul). Here "One" represents the Indian and the "Soul" his manifold urge for non-submission to physical limitations. In order to perfect this vision of soul the truthful Indian has to practise non-violence, so that he will be at one with the Supreme One in his mental attachment. The Upanishadas point out: "Through all the diversities of the world the one in us is threading its course toward the one in all; this is its nature and this is its joy. But by that devious path it could never reach its goal if it had not a light of its own by which it could catch the sight of what it was seeking in a flash. The vision of the Supreme one in our own soul is a direct and immediate intuition, not based on any ratiocination or demonstration at all."

Quite apart from this spiritual aspect of non-violence, it has a significant monistic framework based on world-man relations. So long as man exists in the world, he must endeavor to make it a place of joy and bliss. He must not look at it through the veil of his own desires. He must not think that it only serves his purposes and needs; he must realize that his dependence on it is the law of nature and that he is bound to it with a deeper and truer bond than that of necessity. Therefore, Indian philosophy says: "Our soul is drawn to it; our love of life is really our wish to continue our relation with this great world. We are glad that we are in it; we are attached to it with numberless threads, which extend from this earth to the stars." This clearly indicates the peculiar material conception of the soul-force of non-violence.

No Arms Needed

Mahatma Gandhi declares: "I want India to practice non-violence because of its strength and power. No arms are required for India. We seem to need them because we seem to think we are but a lump of flesh. I want India to recognize that it has a soul that cannot perish and that can rise triumphant above every physical weakness and defy physical combination of the world." This explanation of the saintly leader of India transparently exposes the chief characteristic of non-violence. No one should think that non-violence is cowardice, because a coward who is afraid of death cannot practice it.

India in its Gandhian ideal of non-violence has rediscovered its potentiality and has realized that its civilization is not a railway station; it is not a thing of the past; it is alive, virile and all-prevading. That is why modern India standing on its idealized past is asserting that Indianism is not a mummied specimen of human thought and ideal preserved for all time in the wrappings of erudition. It desires the world to appreciate that the significance of live phrases that come out of matured experiences of great hearts of India are for the benefit of humanity as a whole.

Omens of Bad Luck

That Breaking a Mirror Means Seven Years Bad Luck: This curious belief dates back to the Romans of about the first century. They held the belief that the health of an individual changed for better or worse every seven years (a survival of which is the common belief today that every part of a person's body changes once in seven years—a belief which has no basis in fact according to medical authorities). Inasmuch as the mirror reflected the appearance of an individual, for them to break a mirror meant that the health would be broken for a period of seven years—hence the belief in seven years of bad luck.

It was also an early belief among many primitive peoples that one saw the will of the gods in a mirror. The accidental breaking of a mirror, therefore, was construed as an effort on the part of the gods to prevent an individual from seeing into the future. This in turn was believed to be a warning that the future held unpleasant things which the gods did not wish the individual to see. Thus came about a belief that breaking a mirror was an omen of ill-fortune, even of death.

That the Howling of a Dog Portends Death or Calamity: This superstition apparently has its roots far back in the time when primitive man made gods of animals. As a deity, the dog was invested, in the popular mind, with supernatural powers, and consequently was able to foresee death and give warning of it by howling.

That a Falling Window Portends Death: Early man developed his sense of hearing (and all his senses) to a very high degree to protect himself from sudden attack by animals or other men. As he developed into a civilized being, much of this keenness of the senses has been lost, but mankind has never discarded entirely his fear of unexplained sounds and noises that seem to come from nowhere. A window falling suddenly in an empty room is enough to startle anyone into tenseness and alertness. The belief that a falling window is a bad omen, and portends death, is simply a survival from the time when any unusual or sudden noise meant danger and possible death to the caveman or jungle denizen.

That Lighting Three Cigarettes From One Match Means Bad Luck: This superstition originated in the Russian Orthodox Church, where it was the custom to light three candles with one taper at funerals. For this reason the superstition that it is bad luck to take three lights from one match has arisen.

That Thirteen is an Unlucky Number: The most popular explanation of the fact that 13 is regarded as unlucky is the fact that there were thirteen persons at the Last Supper, and Judas is frequently represented as the thirteenth guest. There are other possible bases of this belief. In Scandinavian mythology there are twelve demigods, and according to legend, Loki came among them, making thirteen. Loki was cruel and evil and became "the chief author of human misfortunes." Thus, because he was the thirteenth, and because he was an evil genius thirteen came to be looked upon as unlucky.

That Friday is Unlucky: This superstition arises because Friday was the day of execution of Jesus. Many persons will not commence any important work, start on a journey, or do anything that can be avoided on a Friday. Shipping returns indicate that fewer vessels leave port on Friday than any other day. Notwithstanding this, records show that in the matter of ocean accidents Friday is one of the least "Unlucky" days of the week.

Boners

The dodo was a bird the size of a pigeon that is wholly distinguished now.

• • •

Respiration means breathing. It is composed of aspiration and expectoration.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Loyalty

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part IV

The English word "loyalty" seems to allow a considerable latitude in its application. It is at least not one-tenth as exacting as its Japanese form is. One who has done one's level best to help a man in trouble may be regarded as a loyal friend; one who has given a portion of one's wealth in succouring the needy is generous, loyal to a noble cause; a soldier who has fought to his last bullet, till his horse has fallen or his sword is broken, and, being faced by stronger enemy force, let himself be taken prisoner, is a brave soldier, meriting full honor as a very loyal subject of his king and country.

Such cases are indeed admirable, but we say they are the commonplace deeds which every man clothed in the human skin is expected to do, being admirable only in the sense that their performer is better than a slacker or shirker of his duty, but that he certainly does not deserve a special tribute as a pattern of Chu. Japanese idea of Chu transcends all such cases of common fidelity to duty. There is something of martyrdom about it which exalts Chu to the highest triumph of human virtue.

Measure of Loyalty

In the rolls of Chushin are undoubtedly found such names as Takenouchi Sukune, Fujiwara Kamatari and Kiyomaro; Masashige and Masatsura certainly; coming nearer our age, Oishi Yoshio and his 40 odd Ronin; and in the contemporary history of the Restoration and the Meiji era, Iwakura, Saigo, Okubo, Nogi and Togo and some others. It is granted, of course, that all the great men figuring in the history possessed a considerable measure of loyalty to the Throne: the triumvirate of the heroic era, Nobunaga, Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu being no exceptions. But we do not accord them the sublime title of Chushin. These great men certainly deserved all the honors and the power they had come to possess, but they were receivers rather than givers, when viewed in the light of their relations toward the Throne.

If their merits were great, the rewards they received at the hands of the Throne were as great or greater. In a sense they were the darlings of good fortune. It is not of the same metal that what the Japanese venerate as "Chushin" is made. He is rather like Masashige who gave everything he had and had been in the world to the Imperial cause, and died defeated in the gutter, so to speak, yet his spirit undaunted, swearing loyalty to the end of time. The idea of Japanese loyalty is related more to the heart than to the quality of size of achievement. It is often by chance that great Chushin are remembered by posterity; there must have been many cases where the names of true Chushin were for ever interred with their bones.

Among the lesser samurai of the heroic age the name of Akechi Samanosuke stands out as the typical example of warrior loyalty. He was kinsman and vassal of the notorious Mitsuhide, but the fact that Mitsuhide had such a retainer caused all his detractors to think that he could not have been an altogether bad man to have had so loyal a samurai for his vassal. A visitor to Mitsuhide's headquarters one day, congratulated him on the good manners of his retainers, especially of one samurai, who, as he observed, made reverential bow toward the quarters in which Mitsuhide was supposed to be, as he passed it, as if he were in the actual presence of his master. "It must have been Samanosuke," Mitsuhide at once told his guest. "This man does his duty by me always, in my presence or out of it."

A Classic of Heroism

In the crucial test of loyalty in the memorable month of May, 1582 when Mitsuhide unbosomed to his confidants his dire treason against Nobunaga, giving them the choice of following or leaving him, Samanosuke was the first to break the tense moment, saying, "I will follow my Lord because I am convinced this scheme is doomed to failure and I will drain the bitter cup to the dregs." And the manner of his death has become a classic of the heroism of loyal samurai, chanted in song and story ever since.

In the Japanese conception of loyalty there is a strong element of romantic sentimentalism, transcending all utilitarian thoughts, so it can have nothing to do with the question as to whether or not one has done one's best and so forth. It is akin rather to the sentiment knitting two devoted lovers; but Chu is always preferred before love because it is linked with the sense of duty and self-sacrifice, while love is related more to natural or selfish emotion, that is, what scholars may call biological instinct. "From what age has it been the custom," a character in Kabuki drama is made to exclaim in a touching scene in which the loyal nurse kills her own son to save that of her lord, "to account it a loyal act to die for the sake of one's lord?" The question has been asked many times since the dawn of history or since the light of loyalty was kindled in the hearts of men. The natural inclination is always there, the human, even humane voice, directing our conduct this way and that; but there is also another voice—stern and ruthless—bidding us prefer the crown of thorns before that of glory, and it is the voice of Chugi asking to the uttermost farthing our entire loyalty in the most uncompromising terms imaginable.

(To Be Continued)

TUNG WEN COLLEGE FOUNDED BY SEI ARAO

Built School to Further Sino-Japanese Cooperation

By H. K. M.

Sei Arao's words were prophetic. Fifty years ago, he had said to his compatriots that "China and Japan must go hand in hand or mutual collapse would be the inevitable result of their rupture."

Sei Arao is not perhaps as well known as the statesmen or financiers of Japan of half a century ago but as a founder of the Tung Wen College, Shanghai, which was at the date of its commencement, known as the Nisshin Boeki Kenkyusho and now known, in Japanese, as the Toa Dobun Shoin Daigaku will long be remembered as one of the most indefatigable, pioneering educational leaders of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The College is proud of its history and proud of the fine president and faculty which it has had. Founded nearly 50 years ago, it is the only Japanese-owned college in China. Mr. Arao and his co-worker, Hajime Nezu, the late principal of the school who now rests in Momoyama, Kyoto, are also a guiding spirit to the graduates and undergraduates of the institution who find in their school's founder and principal, nobility and sublimity of ideals and hopes.

Were Army Men

Arao, as well as Nezu, had once been looked up to as military officers of promise but left the army in order to carry out their self-imposed task of uniting the neighboring countries in goodwill and co-prosperity. As a matter of fact, both of them preferred a short cut in obtaining their ultimate object to establish lasting peace in East Asia by promoting an international spirit according to the good neighbor policy among the Chinese people.

Their noble spirit of self-sacrifice and their burning desire to serve their country by liberating the Asiatics from the racial yoke had soon collected around them a group of eager patriots in sympathy with the new national movement. General Soroku Kawakami, then Vice-Chief of the General Staff, and Count Munemitsu Mutsu, the Foreign Minister, were ardent supporters, deeply moved by the honest devotion and untiring efforts of Sei Arao, the head of the death band of young patriots, who boldly approached and opened his heart to those men of influence in authority at that time. However, it was not without much toil before he and his followers were able to realize their cherished plans to establish the Nisshin Boeki Kenkyusho in Nanking in 1892.

Subsidies Small

The Government subsidies were too small to cover the large expenditures necessary for running the institute, especially during the earlier period of its management. They had to experience many a discouragement and it was not seldom that a shortage of cash funds compelled them to postpone the monthly payment of salaries of the faculty.

It was on the New Year's Day, 1893, that the students of the boarding-school were treated unexpectedly to choice dishes of Chinese cuisine, an extravagance scarcely dreamed of by the famished boys. They were struck dumb at this costly banquet and racked their brains to solve the finance problem of the school. Arao had gone to Japan nearly three months in his vain attempt to raise the necessary money in preparation for the coming new term. Nezu, in the meantime, had assumed his temporary responsibilities as head of the institution.

After the banquet, a riot broke out outside the campus. One of the faculty members went to the window and cast a quick glance upon the scene outside. A fierce fight was taking place among the excited students and a terrible hue and cry issued from them. By and by a pale-faced, dishevelled, severely bruised student was brought in. The situation was briefly explained by this young man, Fujisaki by name, who had been the victim of the riot.

A rumor was afloat, he said, that Mr. Arao had relinquished his presidency of the school and had taken flight to Japan never to return. The students thought that today's feast was given them in order to pacify them against this cowardly act. Fujisaki believed in his headmaster's sincerity and made a strong protest against their general abuse and attack on the alleged disloyalty of the principal. His stubborn resistance had exasperated the students and a skirmish ensued, he stated.

Incarnation of Sincerity

The explanation was made with bitter tears of resentment and most of the faculty were at a loss. At this very moment, however, Arao himself made his appearance like an apparition to the astonishment of all. He made a clean breast of everything, regarding his failure in raising money in Nippon in spite of his indefatigable efforts of three months. He confessed, at the same time, that he managed to get a loan on a mortgage from a certain Nipponese bank in Shanghai with a part of which their New Year feast had been provided to "keep up their spirits."

Strange to say, the students as well as the faculty members, were thoroughly satisfied, even inspired by their Chief's undaunted will power and noble spirit of self-sacrifice. Arao's genuine personality and magnanimity of heart never failed to inspire all those who happened to come into contact with him. He always proved himself "a friend in need" whenever an occasion offered itself and hated sham in any form; his rather short life was an incarnation of sincere honesty.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

SHINZEN KEKKON
(Marriage Before the Altar)
1933
By ISOTA KAMURA

This is a short story which is intensely preoccupied with the agonies besetting the life of a man of letters who is ill-favored in worldly happiness. It is a kind of Shinkyo-shosetsu.

Abandoning his wife and child at the home of his parents, "Watakushi," the narrator of this tale, eloped with a woman called Yuki. Going to Tokyo with her, he toiled over literary labors which brought him no reward. Unable at last to endure this sorry plight and making up his mind to have the woman settle down in his native place and himself lead a roving life, he returned to the house of his father and mother, whom he had not seen for such a long time. Yet, when he thought of how impossible it had been for him to live without Yuki, this determination was something which could not be so easily carried out.

Family Fortunes Low

On the other hand, his parents had grown old, and in addition to having his grandfather, now in his dotage, on their hands, they had even to support his 14-year-old son by his former wife—now divorced and living with her own parents—so that the family fortune had already begun to dwindle. "Watakushi," properly speaking, should have become the mainstay of this declining peasant family. The fact that he had nevertheless shirked this responsibility and renounced his hereditary position as master of the household and plunged into literature for which he had a natural predilection, together with his elopement with his mistress, had made of him a very unpopular character in the eyes of the village community.

Making up his mind to abandon his original decision and to return to Tokyo with Yuki, he fixed the date of departure and thought of leaving in a manner which would attract as little notice as possible from the villagers. He wished, however, that his parents would at least go the length of having the nuptials of himself and Yuki solemnized before that date. But his parents, sensitive as they were about the conventional sense of obligation with respect to his former wife, the feelings of their relatives, and the criticism of the villagers, could not possibly accede to this wish.

Mother Impatient

His mother, for example, became impatient with him for wanting, in returning to Tokyo, to avoid the villagers for fear of offending them, and told him to leave in a dignified manner with Yuki. Yet she could not, after all, go against those antiquated rules of society. Naturally, "Watakushi" was displeased with his parents for being shackled to such conventions.

But on the morning which was but two days previous to his scheduled departure, a letter which had been re-addressed from his former Tokyo domicile was delivered to him. A glance at the letter, and "Watakushi" called his wife in a joyful shout. It was a report from the publishers of a first-class magazine, informing him that his story, of which he had half given up hope, had been accepted for publication in its pages. In the excess of his joy "Watakushi" danced about in the hallway until he fell to the floor.

When he finally came to, he found his wife Yuki weeping beside him out of sheer happiness. Though Yuki had no refinement or any special gift to speak of, she had stood loyally by her husband throughout the years, consoling him and encouraging him as he fought against adverse fortune in fretfulness and despair and to that extent this report was a source of joyful hopes to her. The father's delight as he listened to the accounts of the two people was also great.

Lawfully Married

In the afternoon of that day the whole family visited the village Shinto shrine. "Watakushi" had previously planned to worship at this shrine before leaving for Tokyo, but now that they had all assembled here it was chosen as the most appropriate place for the holding of a family nuptial banquet.

When the divine service was over the group borrowed the sanctum of the shrine, and here a prepared feast was ordered. After pouring himself a cup of sacramental sake, which he drank, the father passed the cup to Yuki. As Yuki, drinking this sake which the mother poured for her, passed the cup back to the father, the latter received it with evident satisfaction, and again drank from it. He next passed it to the mother, asking her to pass it to Yuki. Instantly "Watakushi" was touched to the heart. Though the father had not approved of a formal wedding reception, he had here, before the altar, passed the nuptial wine cup to plight the parent-child vows.

Novel Interpreted

A deeply-rooted conviction runs through this work. Whenever Yuki tells him about the dream-like expectations which she cherishes with respect to his future, "Watakushi" replies that "art is the end, and not the means, to human happiness." This statement, in a word, constitutes that conviction. Moreover, such a conviction presupposes a life of misery. (K.B.S.)

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